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25¢



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"A CRIMINAL ACT"



"PROGRESS"

Fiasco at Incinerator No.5

ANDREA D. COHEN

RCobb
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TO burn or not to burn was the question at the City Council's recent hearings on proposed waste disposal regulations. The issue not only generated a certain amount of light as well as heat, but brought forth a volley of criticism against the Department of Sanitary Engineering and its director, Norman Jackson, for failing to comply with the Council and Commissioner's order of last spring to look into means other than incineration to meet the critical situation in solid waste disposal.

By 1972 the District will produce some 3000 tons of waste daily. At present there are four single-chamber, flue-fed incinerators reducing 1200 tons of waste per day before it is transported and dumped into a landfill site at Oxon Point; the remaining garbage is dumped at the site without being reduced. But the landfill space at Oxon Point has run out. Another site, owned by the District is available at Cockpit Point, but means of reducing and transporting the waste must be worked out in order to meet the standards of the new "Air Quality Control Regulations of the District of Columbia," under which single-chamber flue-fed incinerators will be prohibited after 1972.

Jackson's solution is to construct and operate Incinerator #5, which would have a capacity of 1500 tons per day, and barge the remaining tonnage to Cockpit Point, despite the fact that he had been directed to rule out barging, because it is the most costly and pollution-producing transport method. Jackson had been told to put out bids for rail haul.

The history of Incinerator #5 is a dismal story of political parrying. There had been an open flue incinerator at Kennilworth, right near the proposed site for #5. The residents of the area complained about it for years, but it was not until a child burned to death in it, that it was closed down early in 1965. Within months plans for a closed-flue Incinerator #5 took shape.

In fiscal '65, Congress first appropriated \$430,000 for the design of the incinerator, which was to have a capacity of 800 tons per day; in 1966 another \$4 million was appropriated for its completion. The Department of Sanitary Engineering requested and received an additional \$11 million for fiscal '69 arguing that new stringent air pollution standards necessitated more sophisticated air pollution equipment, that the capacity of the incinerator had been increased to 1500 tons per day; and that there had been a rise in costs. In an amendment to its appropriation request for fiscal '70, the department asked for another \$7,750,000, justifying the 52% increase over its own estimate made just a year earlier on the basis that only now, after it had finalized its plans and received com-

mitments from suppliers, could it calculate the actual cost of the facility. Again, Jackson got what he wanted, and by fiscal '70, \$23,180,000 had been appropriated for Incinerator #5. In four years its estimated cost had risen 570%, (and 5 million more dollars are needed to complete the burner.) Furthermore, in spite of the Council and Commissioner's directive not to barge waste, Jackson chose to do so and went so far as to commit some 12 to 15 million to dredge and construct a pier. If these commitments are not fulfilled, the city may lose the right to landfill at Cockpit Point.

Though it would cost the city dearly to halt construction of Incinerator #5 in favor of an alternate form of waste disposal, the City Council took an uncompromising stand against continuing plans for #5. "We are concerned," said Chairman Gilbert Hahn, "that the Sanitation Department has been sticking blindly to outmoded plans that are the least cost effective and the most pollution creating." With #5 operating at a capacity of 1500 tons per day the remaining gunk, under Jackson's plan, would be barged, a system which has not yet been proven effective. If it proves inadequate, there would be no alternative but to renovate two of the present four incinerators (the other two are too far gone) to supplement #5, which would not only violate pollution standards, but cost the city some 10 million. Moreover, although Jackson justifies his plan as the only one proven effective, plans for future solid waste disposal must rely on technology and methods which, though not yet operational doubtless soon will be, and sinking millions into a system soon to be obsolete is, as Hahn put it, reminiscent of the "street car tunnels laid under Dupont Circle, which disrupted business and traffic, just when street cars were being permanently discontinued."

Although not yet proven through actual performance, there are methods of solid waste disposal which hold great promise, such as the recycling process developed by Strobel and Rongved Engineering Consultants, in which all solid waste is shredded, then broken down chemically, further shredded upgraded and chemically refined. No burning is involved and all that is left is inert matter, which has various industrial uses. The firm is not only willing to build the facilities, which require no special power installations, but to put up a surety performance guarantee, which no one else, including Jackson, is willing to do.

Another alternative, favored by the Council, is to establish a bale site where waste could be shredded and then hauled to a landfill. Such a facility would have more flexibility than incineration as its capacity would be flexible and it could be converted to a recycling system.

Councilmen Tucker, Robinson, Hahn and Anderson accused Jackson of seeing the solid waste disposal problem in one dimensional terms, solving one crisis by creating new ones. Witnesses agreed that from a pollution standpoint, burning was the least desirable way of getting rid of waste. The incinerator will place 350 tons of particulate matter into the air every year, and as Dr. Harry Heimann, research professor in environmental medicine at the Mount Sinai School of Medicine of the University of New York, testified: "Lower levels of pollution (such as acid gasses and particulates) -- the type that irritate the human airways -- continued over weeks and months, can aggravate sickness of the cardio-respiratory system. Children, it appears, are especially likely to be adversely affected, as are the elderly." And where is the incinerator being constructed? The site is approximately 400-500 yards behind the Thomas Elementary School and playground, just across the Anacostia River from the Springarn Senior High School, Young Elementary, Brown Junior High, and Phelps Vocational Schools, and its smoke will be inhaled by thousands of inhabitants of Far Northeast.

According to Jackson, new incinerator anti-pollution devices should cut particulates by 99%. The equipment has not been properly tested, however, and is effective only if operated with utmost operational efficiency, which can not be guaranteed. For example, the Pepco plant, though equipped with technically superior anti-pollution equipment, violates air pollution standards every day of the year.

Moreover, the citizens affected by #5 were not consulted either at the time it was first planned or since. As Dr. Robinson put it, "that's what government is all about, citizen participation. . . and it seems there was an insensitivity on the part of the D.C. government to the people who live there." The new incinerator is hidden behind the Pepco building and few people knew it was being built until recently, and now that they do, complaints are pouring in.

In conclusion, Dr. Robinson stated that "We think that the public interests against building Incinerator #5 are so great that whatever losses entailed by the halting of its construction should be readily accepted by the District of Columbia."

Unfortunately, in this instance as in so many others, it's less than likely that those public interests will be served and construction of the incinerator stopped. Not only would it cost the District millions of dollars, but would entail breaking contracts that could cost the District future contracts. Further, the Commissioner would have to admit to a costly major fiasco.

JAMES RIDGEWAY

Hard Times**Nixon's a mess**

NIXON'S a mess. Production is falling, inflation increasing. With more and more people out of work, the President vetoes a special manpower bill because it will create public jobs and declares, "WPA jobs are not the answer for the men and women who have them, for government, which is less efficient as a result or for the taxpayers who must foot the bill."

He works behind the scenes to gut the food stamp program and hopes Congress will someday enact the Family Assistance program, the dim little scheme which actually will cut poor off the welfare rolls and replace them with blue collar workers in the South. He's against comprehensive national health insurance, but finds time to hype a national children's parley aimed at exploiting the 205 year old market for creative playthings.

As a conservationist Nixon fights for SST and seeks (unsuccessfully) to remove fixed deadlines from air pollution legislation lest the auto companies be compelled to produce pollution-free cars by 1976. Nixon, the diplomat, speedily moves towards peace in Indochina by deepening our involvement in Cambodia and announces a virtual resumption of the air war over North Vietnam. He will continue to curb the Defense Department by increasing its budget. What people fear is that in playing "football" in Vietnam, Nixon will launch some sort of insane invasion of North Vietnam under the pretext of freeing prisoners.

CONNALLY'S PRESENCE in the regime cements the peace Nixon made with LBJ during the last election. Long before November, 1968, LBJ was saying Nixon would win, and he scarcely lifted a finger to help Humphrey. While Nixon is usually accused of being the puppet of the Eastern Kingmakers, that's not entirely true. He's well liked in oil country. Perry Bass, inheritor of his late uncle Sid Richardson's oil kingdom, was on Nixon's finance committee. Connally's law partner, and Connally's pile as executor of the Richardson will.

During the campaign Bass told Connally to stay clear of Humphrey. Connally, fearing the estate money might stop, obeyed orders.

Connally's widely known for two things: He pushed Johnson during 1960 by claiming Kennedy was dying of a "fatal" disease, and he got shot at Dallas. That made him famous overnight and his clothes were put on display.

Nixon's been sore at David Kennedy for some time. For at least a year, Charles Walker, the undersecretary and former American Bankers Association lobbyist, ran the Treasury. Walker worked with Burns and McCracken in implementing Nixon's so-called economic policy, i.e. running up interest rates and creating unemployment. That's a carbon copy of Eisenhower's economics in the 1950s, also designed by Burns. Then as now it was a flop, producing a recession.

Now Connally is supposed to get all those southern Democratic votes and help with the economy by pushing for Nixon's goofy "revenue sharing" plan, which would have the federal government collect all the tax money and then turn it over to incompetent or crooked state governments. Connally's biggest headache will be Wright Patman, his fellow Democrat and a Texan, who heads the banking committee in the House. Patman doesn't like Connally, is opposed to revenue-sharing, and can't abide party turncoats.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION officials won't pay sick and crippled miners their rightful disability funds under the new mining laws. The SS resorts to bureaucratic nonsense, insisting men prove they worked underground for 10 years, produce x-rays, etc. Courts are backed up with social security cases in Eastern Kentucky, and processing claims in that area, where the need is greatest, is the slowest.

Meanwhile, with unemployment running 30 percent in Appalachian coal towns, the Interior Department announces a \$675,000 "pilot" effort



WELL, I GUESS YOU CAN KILL SOME OF THE PEOPLE MOST OF THE TIME, AND MOST OF THE PEOPLE SOME OF THE TIME. AS LONG AS YOU DON'T KILL ALL OF THE PEOPLE ALL OF THE TIME

to establish miner training programs to "alleviate an increasingly serious mining manpower shortage." Interior wants to import Chicanos, farm workers and Cuban refugees and train them to be miners.

HICKEL IS NO CONSERVATIONIST. Under his leadership the Interior Department opposed reform of the 1872 mining act. That act allows any person or corporation to mine public lands for \$5 an acre with no regard for environmental pollution. Land throughout the West has been laid waste due to this act. Hickel also sided with cattlemen in reversing a Udall rule which would have increased the rent they pay for grazing cattle on the public ranges. Rent monies go to reseed the badly eroded range. Hickel's policy ensured that less and less land will be reseeded every year.

Hickel opposed absolute liability in oil spills off-shore: he wouldn't endorse proposals to protect injured third parties such as homeowners, motel operators, etc., in case of an oil spill. He stopped, then permitted resumption of the leasing program on the outer-continental shelf. His assistant secretary in charge of minerals, Harrison Loesch, argued the government should adopt a more tolerant attitude. Carl Klein, Hickel's right hand man for water pollution, argued against stiff federal enforcement of the water pollution laws. Klein believed pollution was a local matter, and at one point even declared the federal government shouldn't try to finance a water pollution clean-up.

ROGERS C. B. MORTON, the new Interior Secretary, voted as a Congressman in favor of billboards and is all for the SST. He sponsored the National Timber Supply Act, which sought to circumvent the sustained yield system and increase the cuts of the national forest. In the judgement of many foresters the cuts are already too large. Morton spoke in favor of protecting wetlands along the Chesapeake Bay, but voted against a bill which would have allowed the Interior Department to preserve estuaries.

(Please turn to Page 11)

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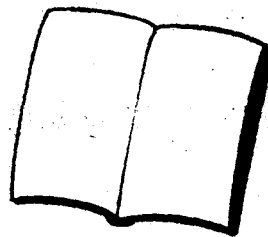
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Christmas traditions

NEEDING a Christmas tree bulb, I went over to Mr. Bumbleton's house to borrow one. He had extras but was apologetic: "It will have to be a sort of sickly looking purple one, you know. The tradition in my wife's family is to light the tree only with purple bulbs."

"I forgot that we had been through this in Christmases past," I said. "Our tradition, with no disrespect to your wife's distinguished line, is never to use a purple bulb. But we have a concurrent tradition of forgetting to buy spares, so I'll take one and fix it with squirt-can frosting."

Mr. Bumbleton offered eggnog, which I accepted. It had a great foamy head on it, and the nog itself was almost too thick to drink.

"Don't I recall that this is another tradition?"

"Yes, and again from my wife's side," he said. "The very thick eggnog tradition started with Grandmother Fescue. She would not drink anything with alcohol in it. But she had no trouble eating it with a spoon."

While I bit at the eggnog with my upper teeth, I tried to remember some of the other Christmas traditions Mr. Bumbleton had told me about.

"What was that custom your father had about a guest at Christmas dinner?" I asked.

"Well, when my brothers and sisters and I were growing up, Father always made it a point to bring home a bum off the street to Christmas dinner."

"That was a splendid lesson in charity and understanding. You must have met some interesting characters."

"Not exactly. It was always Uncle Al he brought home." Mr. Bumbleton said.

"Haven't you told me that the family still keeps the tradition alive?"

"Yes," Mr. Bumbleton said. "The tradition is alive and so is Uncle Al. He is quite an old codger now but a very successful student of probabilities, as he calls Himself. He flies up from the Florida race tracks for Christmas dinner. Uncle Al will be eating with my sister Martha this year."

"Martha is the artist?"

"Truth is better served by saying my sister Martha has an artistic temperament. She is the one who won't have a real tree in her house. She makes her own artistic Christmas trees. This year, for example, her Christmas tree is constructed entirely of soda straws. Sometimes she makes it of coat hangers. Once she suspended an old hoop skirt from the ceiling, used green paper napkins for foliage and coated the whole thing with corn flakes dyed white."

I seemed to recall that Mr. Bumbleton's sister Martha had once been trapped in one of her own ingenious Christmas trees.

"What do I remember about Bert?"

"The possibilities are limitless and uniformly appalling," Mr. Bumbleton said. "I would suppose I might have told you about the tradition in his family that the man of the house shoots Christmas dinner, a duck, a wild turkey or something of the sort. Some years ago Bert hunted three days before Christmas without luck. Uncle Al was at Bert's house that year, and the old man was about to starve."

"Uncle Al found a solution, did he?"

"He did. When Bert came home for more ammunition about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the famished Uncle Al came up with a way to satisfy the tradition that Christmas dinner had to be shot. He found some pork chops in the refrigerator, took 'em out in the back yard and shot 'em with Bert's gun. They had a fine dinner

and Bert quit grumbling when got carried away with the fun of picking the shot out of the pork chops. Tradition is fine but a little judicious flexibility can make an even merrier Christmas."

"If I eat any more of this eggnog, I'm going to be too flexible to get home," I said. "Merry Christmas, Mr. Bumbleton."

He opened the door for me, and then he shouted in a voice meant for everyone: "Merry Christmas."

(Richmond Times-Dispatch)



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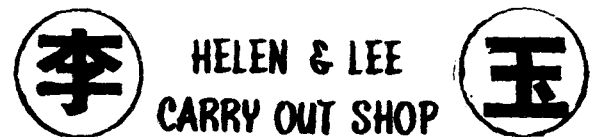
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PAULA AYERS

Part III

IN Africa, Dr. Price (*Nutrition and Physical Degeneration*) was impressed by the health and ruggedness of the native people, which contrasted sharply to the low resistance to disease of the foreigners. It was amazing that the native people could remain healthy when constantly exposed to dysentery epidemics, malaria mosquitoes, disease-carrying ticks, typhus-carrying lice, the tsetse fly and other insects and tropical diseases. As long as traditional ways of living were retained, they were likewise immune to tooth decay, appendicitis, gall bladder trouble, cystitis and duodenal ulcer and cancer reported the doctor in charge of a government hospital. However, degeneration began once modern ways were adopted.

The Masai, noted for height, are herders with an advanced veterinary knowledge. Dr. Price saw them surgically remove a thorn from the mouth of a cow that wasn't eating properly. The wound was rubbed with ashes of a plant known for its styptic properties.

They milk the cows daily and bleed the steers at regular intervals. The jugular vein is pierced so skillfully that the animals don't even flinch. After a large gourd is filled, the torque is removed and the bleeding stops as ashes are rubbed into the wound. The blood is defibrinated by whipping it in the gourd and then drunk raw. Each growing child and pregnant or lactating woman receives a portion. The fibrin is cooked like meat.

The Masai judge the value of a cow by the length of time it takes her calf to stand on its feet and run after it is born, which is only a few minutes. In modernized countries, cows are bred for quantity production of milk. The quality suffers as quantity increases and the constitution of the cow is weaker than her less profitable forebears. Thus modern cows are susceptible to disease and their milk must be pasteurized before it's considered safe.

The unmodernized Masai have effective health measures for humans as well as cattle. They have known for 200 years that mosquitoes

carry malaria. Tribe members who get syphilis from Arabs are exposed to malaria, to prevent or relieve syphilitic infection of the spinal cord and brain. This was supposedly a discovery of modern medicine in the thirties.

The Masai technology was also highly skilled. They make their own knives and spearheads, which are tempered by pounding. Their locally made blades won't break as readily as foreign-made, and they can be straightened no matter how bent, and they take a sharper edge.

The traditional Africans found life joyful. A mining prospector who had spent 20 years in Uganda said his choice of heaven was Uganda, as it had been before civilization came to it.

Tooth decay rises as diets get modernized. Deformity of dental arches increases in proportion to the length of time a tribe has been using refined foods. The simplest deformity is the narrowing of the dental arches, making the two front teeth protrude. Also, the two upper cuspids are forced outside the arch and look like "vampire" teeth.

Where diet is even worse, decay further increases and there are more severe deviations from the usual ethnic facial form. Instead of the two dental arches meeting in a good bite, the lower jaw either greatly recedes from the upper (weak chin), or protrudes so much that the upper jaw falls completely inside it (lantern jaw) as dramatically shown by pictures in Dr. Price's book.

Dr. Price wrote:

"The native African is not only chafing under the taxation by foreign overlords, but is conscious that his race becomes blighted when met by our modern civilization. I found them well aware of the fact that those of their tribes who had adopted European methods of living and foods not only developed rampant tooth decay, but other degenerative processes."

He was even asked several times by black students in mission schools if he thought the native Africans must go the way of the Indians in America.

In French Equatorial Africa, the population dropped from 20 million native people in 1911 to 2 1/2 million in 1921. In *The Vanishing Tribes of Kenya*, Major Browne says, "It must also be remembered that the 'blessings of civilization' are not as obvious as some simple-minded folk would like to believe... There is, in their uncontaminated society, no pauperism, no paid prostitution, very little serious drunkenness, and on the whole astonishingly little crime; while practically everyone has enough to eat, sufficient clothing, and an adequate dwelling, according to the primitive native standard. Of what civilized community can as much be said?"

NATURAL LIVING CLASS

We have a natural living class at the Free Clinic, Wisconsin and Volta NW, each Wednesday beginning at 8 p.m. -- P.A.

Shirley McLaine tells of living with a Masai group. She left them by plane on only an hour's notice in order to intercept a safari 300 miles away. In leave-taking, the chief said Masai would protect her in that region. An hour later the plane left her a few miles in front of the safari. After the plane left, a Masai warrior appeared and asked if she was Shirley McLaine. "Yes!" He silently stood guard by her during the rest of the safari. The Masai don't use drums or smoke signals. Perhaps their natural way of living enables them to use telepathic communication easily.

Unlike the Masai the Kikuyu Tribe are agricultural, living mainly on sweet potatoes, corn, beans, some bananas and millet. They and other agricultural groups are shorter than tribes using animal foods, and are dominated by them. Like many primitive peoples, the girls eat a special diet for 6 months prior to marriage. There is also a special diet during gestation and lactation. Children are nursed for 3 harvests and each new pregnancy is preceded with a special diet. Their decay rate is a low 5.5%.

Another agricultural tribe, the Wakambas, file their teeth, losing much protective enamel. Yet they maintain a mere 6.2% rate of decay if they keep to the native diet.

Dr. Price found that the unmodernized people often depend heavily on sun-dried fresh water fish and fish eggs which are carried long distances back to the tribal territories. Insects and ant eggs are also valued. In the Congo, one tribe was able to have only 2.2% decay while on a diet of bananas, sweet potatoes, cereals and goat milk. The more animal foods eaten, the lower the decay rate. Some tribes have no decay at all. (This doesn't mean it isn't possible to have excellent teeth and health on a vegetarian diet, as will be covered in future issues.)

(To be continued)

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Our present system of public education, coercive in its methods, is a symptom and major cause of our unsatisfactory way of life. It ignores the requirements of normal growth, subordinates everything to centralized administration, and undermines the very best of our democratic ideals. Perhaps this system can be changed from within. We hope so. But one thing is clear: it cannot be changed without working models of a better way, both as examples and as a competitive spur.

Such models exist. They have been described in dozens of books and hundreds of periodicals. They are known as "free schools," and are what is meant by the recurrent phrase "alternative education." Everywhere in our country — and now in impressive numbers — independent young adults are manning such schools. Their methods are based on the observed needs of children's growth, and on the philosophies of Dewey, Tolstoy, Neill, and many others. The schools are kept small so that persons can have access to one another. Relationships replace arbitrary discipline. The absence of coercion makes room for morality and ethics, and these in turn foster the humane relations which alone are the proper setting for the growth of the young.

There are documented examples of brilliant success with these methods. Yet the libertarian schools have no friends in government, industry, or the foundations, and are always short of funds. There is special difficulty for the poor, whose children must be enrolled free of charge.

The function of the New Nation Seed Fund is to help new schools get started, and existing ones stay alive. (We have seen excellent schools founder for want of a small sum.) We ask you to remember this fund by thinking of it on your own birthday, and we ask you to send it a gift at that time. Since it is easier to remember small gifts than large ones, we ask you to send one dollar. If you are a parent, and do agree with us, urge your own children and young people to ally themselves with other children by sending small presents on their birthdays, fifty cents, or a quarter. We cannot solve large problems with these sums, but we *can* contribute to a large solution. Above all, we can keep alive one of our few working models of freedom.

The money will be used exclusively for children. It will be disbursed from the fund in consultation with reliable people in the field of education, including the sponsors named below. Priority will be given to schools enrolling significant numbers of the poor.

*George Dennison
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New Nation Seed Fund
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THE CAMPAIGN

Ghosts in the campaign closets

SAM SMITH

"WE gave out 15,000 bumper stickers," Dave Marlin told me as we sat in the mostly empty auditorium of Anacostia High School listening to the seven Democratic candidates for non-voting delegate search for hairs to split, "but I don't know where they all went."

Somehow, Congress's gift to the District, the right to select a supernumerary to stand upon Capitol Hill silently carrying a spear behind Messrs. Broyhill and McMillan--this mute in the midst of cacophony, this blank in the armory, eunuch at the orgy, card-reader at the Apocalypse, Bufferin in the carcinogenic entrails of national politics--this sterile present has failed to entice, enthuse, or make mildly curious the populace, leaving men like Channing Phillips aide Marlin gathering in a constituency in the manner of one attempting to congeal the albumen of a stale poached egg.

The lack of bedizened bumpers in the District is not the only indication of a sloughy campaign. One of the elementary tactics of politics is hall-packing. It's a no-holds barred business whether one hands out tens of thousands of engraved invitations in order to attract a few hundred to a rally, or passes word that a three-eyed dwarf will have intercourse with a flying nun at the local public auditorium next Friday night.

Joe Yeldell lives only a block and a half from Anacostia High yet at the meeting that night, Yeldell brought out fewer fans than he had produced relatives to sign his nominating petitions. Channing Phillips had prepared a nice speech that began with a discussion of what he felt about Anacostia, but he dropped most of that, realizing perhaps the fatuity of laying out an Anacostian policy before an audience that appeared to be at least one-half composed of newsmen, television crewmen and fully committed campaign workers, most of whom probably lived on the other side of the river.

The Anacostia evening was not an exception. The campaign seems not to have reached very far below the stratum of those who, were it not for the election, might be in the same halls talking to Joe Yeldell, Councilman, about trash service in Far Southeast, or to Walter Fauntroy, MICCO boss, about urban renewal, or raising money in Upper Northwest for a project of Channing Phillips, head of the Housing Development Corporation. The cathode catharsis that is sure to come in the final days of the campaign may change all that--it has been known to elect presidents -- but before what will pass in this town for a media blitz, it appears that the campaign has done little to shake the passive fatalism of the District electorate.

The candidates could have helped matters a bit more than they have. Channing Phillips has tried to draw distinctions--some fair and some spurious--between himself and his major opponents, but neither Fauntroy or Yeldell will rise to the bait. Yeldell says he wants to talk about the issues, and then doesn't. Fauntroy goes into his 'Nation-time' routine which involves holding up a right fist for the militants and a left V-sign for the peaceniks and talking about a grand coalition, or else he answers questions by telling people about "raw, naked power" and "trade-off votes" even when he hasn't been asked about them.

In a campaign that has cried out for substantive discussion, Fauntroy has been particularly negligent, since he appears to disagree with Phillips on a basic matter but declines to make it an issue. Channing has been supporting the charter commission approach to home rule. His argument for this tactic is two-fold: 1) it is the most feasible approach to the problem at present and 2) the mayor-city council form of government is outmoded and a charter commission would have the opportunity to come up with an alternative decentralized system. The basic fallacy in this argument is that it is unlikely that a charter commission could exercise any sway over Congress and were it to come up with a truly innovative form of government, its

ALTHOUGH the Gazette supports Julius Hobson for non-voting delegate, its pages are open for comment and correspondence expressing other viewpoints. Keep comment down to less than 1000 words and mail to the Gazette, 109 8th NE, DC 20002

efforts would be given a faster burial on Capitol Hill than the report of the commission on pornography. If it is feasible to pass a charter commission bill, it is only because Congress, unlike Phillips, realizes that it won't amount to anything.

The charter commission has an ignoble history. In its Dec. 5 issue, the *New Republic*, commenting on Rep. B.F. Sisk, one of those in the race for House majority leader, said, "In the 89th Congress, when DC Home Rule seemed closer to realization than ever before (or since) Sisk offered an amendment to kill it in the guise of creating a 'Charter Commission.' The amendment passed; Home Rule died--thanks to Sisk's substitute." It is this concept that Phillips, along with the White House, is trying to resurrect, a concept that would be fully utilized by foes of home rule to delay its arrival.

Asked about the charter commission idea once, Fauntroy said that he was opposed to it, that the District had already had decades of study of home rule. Yet while Phillips boasts of consorting with home rule killer Sisk in the hopes of reviving the charter commission plan, Fauntroy hangs back, refusing to make it an issue, and leaves it to the conservative candidate in the race, Joe Yeldell, to confront Phillips on the question, leaving one to wonder if Walter would be as timid with Broyhill as he is with Phillips. Fauntroy's politeness to the other candidates is a deliberate campaign strategy, but sometimes it comes across as merely weakness.

Phillips and Yeldell have tangled on another issue: freeways. This time Channing was on the right side, but with Fauntroy once again as observer. Yeldell's position on freeways in

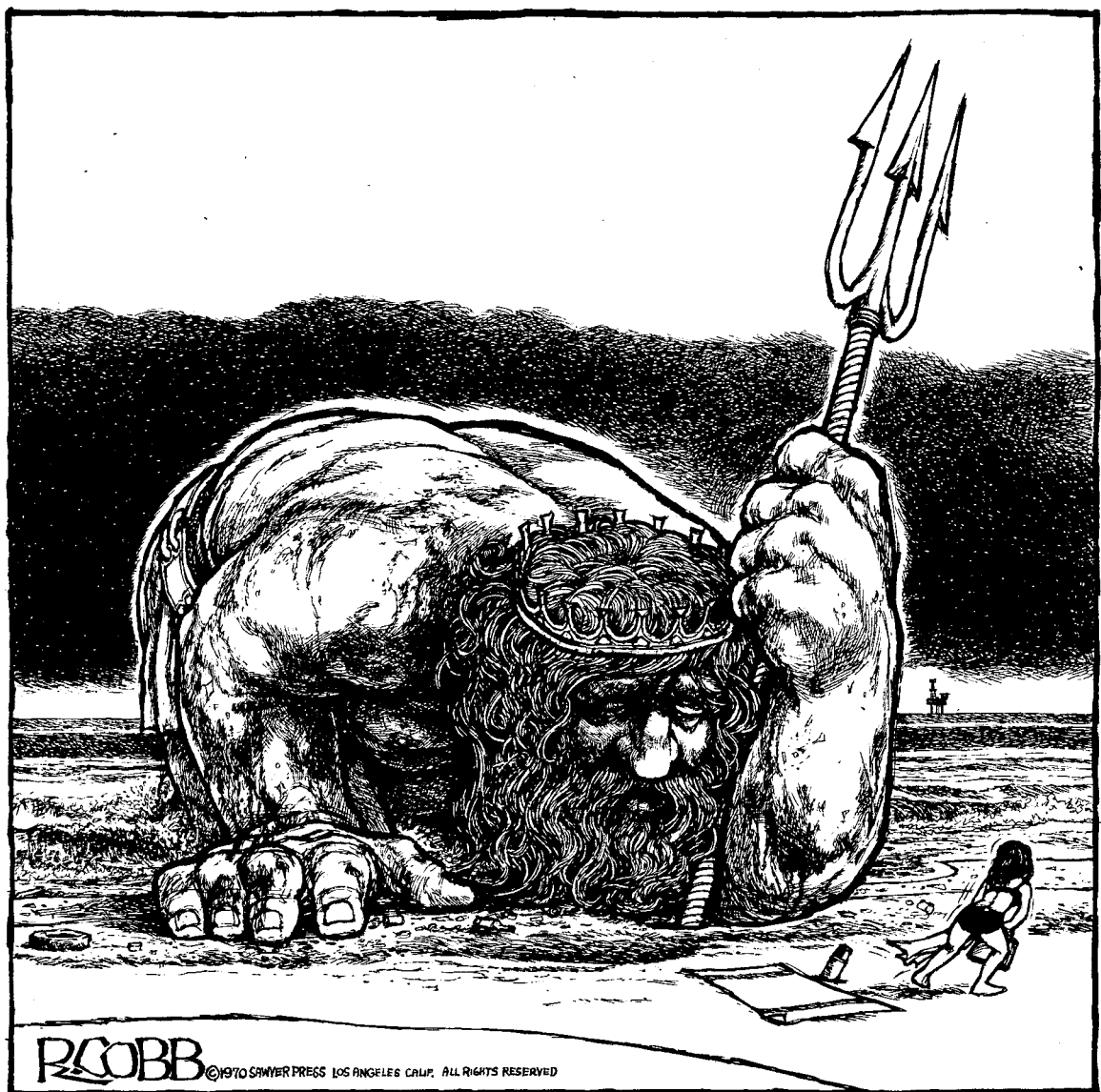
pretty untenable and he deserves to be knocked on it. Channing has done it; Walter hasn't. Perhaps, in this case, Fauntroy has a good reason for his reticence. Looking over testimony on freeways he gave before the City Council last January, it is easy to gain the impression that he was not really opposed to the roads, but just wanted to make sure people in their paths got reimbursed adequately in eminent domain proceedings. Further, his recent refusal to join a law suit against the Three Sisters Bridge stemmed from some still unclear negotiations he was conducting with the Department of Transportation at the time, which some suspect had to do with making life easier for the highway department.

But beyond the charter commission and the freeway issues, substantive matters are hard to find, and one is forced to seek refuge in less tangible factors that may help predict whether a man is going to give you a lift or run you over.

One of these factors is the nature of the organization behind the candidates. In each campaign there is a ghost-like eminence that provides the moving spirit for the mortal and visible structure. In the case of Channing Phillips and Walter Fauntroy, it is easy enough to identify their poltergeists by name, but with Joe Yeldell modesty prevails and we are left guessing. Channing and Walter borrow charisma from their ghosts; Joe borrows money from his.

For Channing, the spirit is that of Bobby Kennedy. The Phillips campaign tabloid includes a photo of Channing and Bobby campaigning in DC during the 1968 primary. Kennedy seems relaxed and confident in the crowd. Phillips has grasped his arm in a compulsive grip as though frightened that the late senator might suddenly clap his hands and disappear forever in a puff of smoke.

Even though Bobby is now gone, Channing clings on. He has cultivated the Kennedy clan and it has been receptive to him. The Kennedy political estate stretches from Larry O'Brien to Ramsey Clark, from Chappaquidick to a school house door in Alabama, from the bril-



liant advocacy of freedom to wiretaps on civil rights leaders. It is a heritage rife with contradictions: cynicism and faith, compassion and self-aggrandizement, sensitivity and arrogance, games and brutal combat, honesty and deceit. These contradictions were hard enough for the Kennedys themselves to master, harder still for their disciples, and most hard for those who orbit around the disciples.

What remains today of Camelot is not so much a passed torch, but a coalition attempting to institutionalize a memory. The light is fading; 1960 was a decade ago, but the Kennedyites survive, a sort of Foreign Legion of liberalism, kept whole by discipline and loyalty. They have survived despite the tragic assassination of two of the brothers and a disastrous assignation involving the third.

Channing Phillips wants very much to be a part of the post-Camelot era, which the legionnaires hope will be only an interregnum. There is nothing evil about being associated with the Kennedys. Kennedy is as good a friend of the District as one will find on the Hill. But what has struck me about Phillips ever since the Kennedy mana descended upon him in 1968 is the extent to which his thoughts seem to drift away from the District towards his new-found friends, advisors and financial supporters on the national scene. He has developed a political champagne taste that makes him more comfortable on Capitol Hill than in Congress Heights. At the Anacostia meeting the other night, Channing noted that he had visited Anacostia 20 times during his campaign. All I could think of was Bob Hope speaking to the troops in Vietnam. The names he drops in his talk are not so much those of local figures but those of Pat Moynihan, Carl Albert, B. F. Sisk, Ramsey Clark and Teddy Kennedy. It is heady stuff to be yanked from the anonymity of a local black church and turned, virtually overnight, into a "national Negro leader." Channing has not been reluctant to seize his time, so much so, in fact, that one wonders whether he has the fortitude to pursue a role independent of his benefactors, particularly the Kennedy crowd. The evidence suggests that he does not, and will continue to be among the most loyal and trustworthy of the legionnaires.

For the Fauntroy campaign, the moving spirit is, of course, that of the late Martin Luther King. King's photo appears three times in a small campaign brochure of Fauntroy's. A few days after Ramsey Clark had helped place the Kennedy imprimatur on Channing, former King aide Jesse Jackson showed up here to bless Fauntroy. It was a near perfect draw. Clark represents a distillation of the best of what the Kennedys sought; and Jesse Jackson perhaps possesses the most potential for reviving the hope that King held out.

But like the torch, the dream is dim and the attempt to invoke it by a local candidate, not a Ramsey Clark or a Jesse Jackson, seems at best futile, at worse a bit cynical.

Fauntroy, not one to avoid bravado, likes to conjure up images of a group of congressmen leaping to the command of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, of SCLC squeaking Vance Hartke into office again, or of SCLC passing a civil rights act. He talks of legislators owing him things. It is hyperbole, but not a lie, because some legislators do owe SCLC things. It's just that they owe a heap of other people and organizations as much or more. Phillips engages in hyperbole also, but his tends to be implicit rather than explicit. He can't be cited for false claims--just reckless imagery. He implies he did things--like getting rid of Carl Hansen--which he didn't, but he's not as brazen as Fauntroy so he is more likely to get away with it.

There seems little doubt but that the Phillips organization is more powerful and more efficiently structured. For example, the Phillips camp has poured out detailed issue papers on every conceivable topic right down to that critical local issue, Israel. (Phillips' position on that is standard liberal dove: support military withdrawal in Southeast Asia while encouraging military escalation in the Middle East by providing fighter planes for Israel.)

But power and organization are not virtues in themselves. Having served with Phillips on the Democratic Central Committee for two years, I find little reason to believe that he would use the power and organization at his disposal effectively, forcefully or independently. His position on matters before the committee has often been among the most conservative and cautious of those expressed.

Fauntroy bumbles, shoots from the hip, and lacks a well-structured organization. His record is badly soiled in places. Sometimes he displays atrocious judgement, as when he announced he was going to jail during the recent bus boycott and that it was going to be Selma all over again. Not only did he not go to jail, but some of those working with Fauntroy on the boycott were appalled by his assumption that he could organize a strike on the basis of little more than braggadocio.

PUBLIC housing in the District of Columbia is in a state of crisis.

The National Capitol Housing Authority is near bankruptcy.

As a result of its severe financial problems, HUD has virtually halted public housing expansion even though the city urgently needs 100,000 more units for its low income families.

Existing public housing units have over 40,000 violations and the District government is the District's largest slum landlord.

Security is so bad that residents live in constant fear for their lives and property.

Tension between residents and NCHA has increased because of insensitive management policies.

The situation in public housing is a scandal. It must be remedied. I believe that this is one of the important duties of the delegate who is soon to be elected.

We could blame all this on the National Capitol Housing Authority. NCHA has failed to carry out its responsibilities. But much of the blame belongs to the federal government which has provided inadequate money for good housing at rents low income families can afford.

The role of the delegate to Congress is important to the public housing residents of the District of Columbia. He must be ready to support legislation which will provide more funds for public housing authorities. The basic problems of repair, renovation, maintenance, sanitation, physical security, recreational facilities and tenants services are problems which depend on federal funds for solutions. That is why I am writing to the Chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, Congressman Patman, to urge that his Committee support the Senate amendments in the housing bill now before the Congress. If the Senate bill is adopted it can go a long way to solve the financial crisis in public housing and can mean lower rents, better maintenance and more security and tenant services.

THERE has been an ugly rumor floating around town that the man I support for the DC Delegate, Rev. Channing Phillips, is "uptight with whitey." The rumor-spreaders take as evidence the support that I and many other white D.C. residents are giving to Mr. Phillips. They claim that Mr. Fauntroy is the only true "black" candidate.

Now being white, I cannot define what a truly "black" candidate is. As Mr. Phillips stated in his reply to Sam Smith's article, too many whites have been trying to tell the black man what to do. It's time the black man controlled his own life.

But I can speak on the white community. To claim that Mr. Phillips is not a black candidate because he has white supporters indicates to me a gross misunderstanding of the D.C. white community. In much of the white community, many people still hold very parochial political attitudes. As far as they are concerned, so long as the black community stays east of Rock Creek, D.C. is a fine place to live. They support the efforts of the white Congressional colonial establishment to inhibit the black community's attempts to achieve self-government. They typify the colonial mentality.

Confronting this mentality, Rev. Phillips did much of the groundwork required for establishing a black D.C. Democratic Committee;

On another occasion, only the glare of publicity saved Walter from becoming involved in a clear conflict-of-interest. In the spring of 1969 his firm, Inner City Planning Associates, almost received a \$426,000 contract for riot-area planning. The shocking thing about this was that Fauntroy was sitting on the Council at the time that the idea was being discussed at the District Building. On March 25, 1969, the

(Please turn to Page 8)

Channing Phillips on housing

The delegate will also have to fight next year against the Administration's reactionary proposals which would actually increase public housing rents without providing additional tenant services. These proposals will be considered by the House of Representatives as part of a general study of public housing. As the District's representative in Congress, I would seek to be involved in this effort and especially to support expanded funding for public housing.

Even though federal assistance is essential, there are important steps the city government should take to improve public housing. I have written Mayor Washington supporting that request of the City-wide Tenants Association to allow the Residents Advisory Board to participate in a significant way in selection of the new director of the public housing authority. I believe that tenant involvement is also essential with regard to other important decisions which affect them. From my experience in the housing field, I believe that a program which so directly affects the lives of people should include the people it serves in all aspects of the decision-making process.

It is not enough just to improve the public housing we have. We need far more. We do not need huge, hideous projects like those that have been built in the past. There are new methods like leasing a proportion of the apartments in a nonprofit moderate-income apartment house or buying scattered sites so that no one even knows which families are in public housing and which are not.

Finally, I want to make clear my strong belief that low income families living in urban renewal areas must be provided with homes in these areas. Urban renewal can, with sound planning under existing programs, provide good housing for low income families at rents they can afford. We can not permit any excuses to justify the human tragedy which results when the poor are driven from their homes.

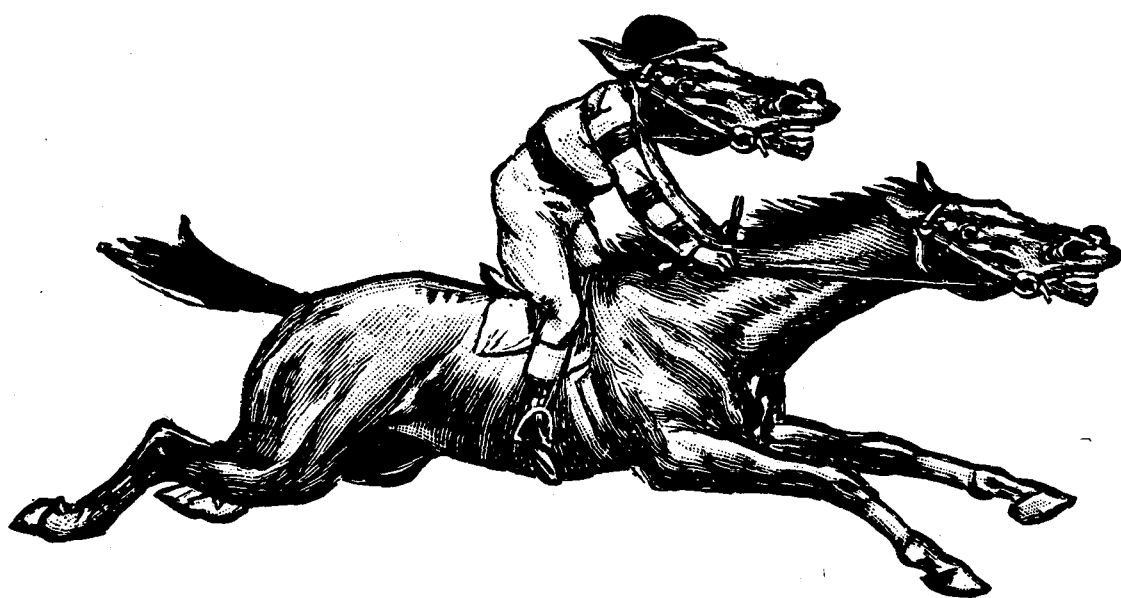
CORRESPONDENCE

he has bluntly told white residents that, if elected, his first concerns would be his black constituents; his Housing Development Corporation has done significant work toward providing adequate housing at Clifton Terrace for low-income people. That he is no ally of the white Congressional colonial establishment can be seen by a reading of the "report" just issued by a House subcommittee declaring that the Clifton Terrace project has been mis-handled. So that none are misled by the results of this report, please note that both the FHA and the General Accounting Office made earlier investigations and found no evidence of mis-conduct.

Mr. Fauntroy's project in the Shaw area, on the other hand, has been providing housing for middle-income families. Nor have I heard that Mr. Fauntroy has told white residents where the basic interests of this city lie, although admittedly I am not privy to the huge mound of information that has so far poured out of this campaign.

Most criticisms of Mr. Phillips have come from those concerned with style, rather than substance. Mr. Fauntroy may indeed be a better speaker, as some have claimed. SO WHAT? Mr. Phillips has done things, not just talked about them.

James E. Pfeiffer



HERE'S SOMETHING UNUSUAL

THE GAZETTE NOW OFFERS FREE
CLASSIFIED ADS TO ITS SUBSCRIBERS

Campaign cont'd

Afro-American reported "Several weeks ago, it became known that Deputy Mayor Thomas Fletcher had made a commitment to Fauntroy, who was then vice chairman of the City Council, that Fauntroy's firm... would get the job." Subsequent news stories about the affair helped to quash the deal.

But despite his faults, Fauntroy still has the advantage of drawing his strength from a constituency that suffers the most from the indignities of colonialism. This would probably make him more responsive to that constituency should he win the seat. Channing is counting on Ward Three and the white liberals in Ward Six, along with the money of the local liberal establishment, to carry him into office. It makes the Phillips people furious when you say this; they like to think of their man as "relevant." But basically, Channing is just another mid-20th century classic liberal strapped to the stylistic and procedural conventions of mid-20th century liberalism. Strip him of his title as Democratic National Committeeman and he would be just another involved minister, or the sort of guy you'd find holding up the 'moderate' position at an ADA cocktail party.

As for Joe Yeldell, his ghosts remain unidentified. But anyone who can pop out of a middle level job with IBM and a poorly paid seat on the City Council into some of the swankiest offices in town and then immediately buy two dozen television spots and three times that many radio announcements has got some pretty impressive wraiths in his closet. The danger for Joe is that he will turn out to be a Jabez Stone, but without a Daniel Webster to extricate from his contract with the devil. Yeldell gets mad when this is intimated, but when a man shows up with a fully financed campaign and only David Carliner, Mrs. Walter Washington, Flaxie Pinkett and the Central Labor Council on the credit lines, it is fair to assume that there is more to the effort than meets the eye. I don't think that Joe can win on the strength of the media alone, and he certainly doesn't seem to have the others threatened on issues, style or voter identification. It's too bad that Joe made whatever deals he did, because it looks like wasted money.

For those readers who have followed this column's advice and are keeping their powder

dry in order to support Julius Hobson in the general election, there really isn't any need to go to the polls January 12 to make what is a most difficult choice. I had been planning to go just for the pleasure of casting referendum ballots against Vietnam and freeways and the like. But that local nabob of negativism, the corporation counsel, says they can't put referendum questions on the ballot. (The corporation counsel is a legal officer employed by the District government for the purpose of discovering obscure reasons for not doing things. Besides his referendum ruling, he has also graced us recently with a warning that campaign workers who put stickers on lamp posts, street signs etc. are subject to a \$300 fine and ten days in jail. Obviously, the corporation counsel is not an elected official.)

If you do go to the polls, on January 12, good luck. Keep in mind Samuel Johnson's comment that "politics are now mainly means of rising in life" and remember that a cup of winter cheer awaits just around the corner with the campaign for statehood and Julius Hobson, which, I have every expectation, will prove -- Channing, Walter and Joe to the contrary notwithstanding -- that it is possible to have vigorous, meaningful and aggressive politics in this town, politics that not only is purposeful and produces change, but which is fun and invigorating as well.

CLASSIFIEDS

RATES:

Individual Gazette subscribers: free.
Maximum: 30 words.

Commercial firms, services, government agencies and non-subscribers: 50¢ a line.

Civic, church, non-profit and political groups: free

Mail to Gazette, 109 8th St. NE, DC 20002. Or call 543-5850.

Next deadline: noon, Jan. 12

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WILL clean basements, garages & attics in exchange for usable furniture, rugs, sofas and other household items. Call 483-5090 or 387-5933.

LIGHT moving and hauling. Happy Trucking Co. Reasonable rates. Call Frank, 462-4579

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STENOS

Agency for International Development has Civil Service jobs in downtown D.C.

Requirements: typing 40 wpm, shorthand 80 wpm, high school grad, U.S. citizen.

Starting salaries up to \$6,548 (GS-5). Phone 557-0187. Equal Opportunity Employer. 6

ARTS & CRAFTS

RENNY PARZIALE -- Potter on Capitol Hill. High fired wheel thrown stoneware. Always a selection of mugs, bowls, plates etc. By appointment: 546-5017. tf

WHAT'S HAPPENING

9

D.C. SWITCHBOARD: Switchboard has moved into new, expanded offices in the basement of the community building at 1774 20th St., NW. Switchboard is a community telephone service staffed twenty-four hours a day by volunteers.

At present Switchboard is primarily an information and communication center maintaining the following services:

Housing: This is a file of available apartments, rooms and houses in the D.C. area and of people looking for housing. If you have a place for rent, give Switchboard a call and have it listed for free.

Job Co-op: If you need workers, either full or part-time, temporary or permanent, give Switchboard a call and they can send some willing workers. This includes minor clean-up jobs, babysitting, painting, moving, etc. There is also a file of individuals offering personal services, such as moving and hauling, sewing, antique restoration, auto repairs, carpentry and modeling.

Transportation: The ride file puts people who need rides out of town with those who have space in their cars. If you fit either description, call Switchboard.

Information: There is a central file on virtually all organizations in the D.C. area which can aid the community, including medical, legal, political and other groups.

Entertainment Board: A listing of concerts, plays and events of interest to the community, especially free or cheap events.

For sale, free and wanted files: If you have something to sell or give away, call Switchboard for help.

Temporary housing: Travelers passing

through the city need temporary lodging. If you can provide room in your home for a night or two, let Switchboard know.

Switchboard can do a lot more with a little help from the community. The collective will be moving into a home in January and will need furniture for it, especially a large dining table for communal meals. The group also needs a vehicle, preferably a van or bus, that can be donated or bought very cheap.

The Switchboard phone number is 387-5300.

METRO HEARINGS: There will be a public hearing on January 26 at 8 pm to gain community opinion about proposed entrances of the Gallery Place Metro Station, which will run beneath 7th and G NW. Three entrances have been proposed: the southeast corner of 7th and H, NW, the southeast corner of 7th and G, and the southeast corner of 9th and G. There will also be a hearing on January 19th at 8 pm on the proposed locations for the entrances to the Farragut North station, which are the northeast corners of Connecticut and L, Connecticut and K, and the southwest corner of Connecticut and L. Call 484-2631/2.

NEW DIRECTIONS IN LOW-INCOME HOUSING: The first in a series of public forums, sponsored by the Metropolitan Washington Planning and Housing Association, will take place Wednesday, January 20 at noon. The speaker is Isadore Seeman, executive director of the Health and Welfare Council of the National Capitol Area. For information call 737-3700.

SMITHSONIAN'S PUPPET THEATER: Pinocchio, performed by the Smithsonian's

puppet troupe is available to groups at a fee of \$250 for one performance, \$400 for two and \$550 for three on one day. Call Mary Carrington at 381-5407.

FEDERAL "AFTER-HOURS" EDUCATION PROGRAM: 125 college level courses are offered in 21 downtown Federal buildings for those seeking Bachelor or Master of Science degrees or just interested in self improvement. Registration for the Spring semester is on the 26th and 27th of January, from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. in conference rooms A and B of the Department of Commerce, 14th and Constitution, NW. Classes begin the first week of February. Tuition is \$50.00 per semester hour and all courses are three semester hours. For further information contact Robert W. Steward, Jr., at 676-7018 or 7028.

WINTER CLASSES AT THE SMITHSONIAN: Among the subjects available are Art and Archaeology of Egypt, photography, film making, fabric design, spaceflight, jewelry making, and crewel. For information and to register call 381-6159.

TALENT SHOW: Eight young people of the Benning Heights area have formed an organization called the Black Society Social Club to raise scholarship money for deserving students. Their first event of this year is a talent show to be held at Hine Junior High, 8th and C, SE, on January 22 at 8 p.m. Auditions will be held Thursday at 8 p.m. at Friendship House, 619 D, SE, until then.

PUBLIC HOUSING HEARINGS: The D.C. City Council's Housing and Urban Development Committee has scheduled hearings on public housing problems for February 23 and 24 at the District Building.

KENNETH CLARK'S CIVILIZATION SERIES: The Takoma Branch of the D.C. Public Library will present in this 13 part film series in the Coolidge High School auditorium, 5th and Tuckerman Streets, NW, on Tuesday afternoons at 3:30 beginning January 12. For information call 783-6576.

DRUGMOBILE: The Narcotic Treatment Administration Drugmobile will be at the Capitol View Branch Library, Central Avenue and 5th, SE on January 11 from 4 to 6. It will be at the Anacostia Branch Library, 18th and Good Hope Road, SE on January 18 from 4 to 6. On January 25, from 4 to 6, the Drugmobile will be at the Northeast Branch Library, 7th and Maryland Avenue, NE.

WASHINGTON WAR TAX RESISTANCE: WTR will meet on January 20 at 8 p.m. at the William Penn House, 515 East Capitol Street. Call 546-6231 for information.

ELLEN WILSON YOUTH CENTER: This Near SE center needs volunteers to help children with their daily homework and work in its library. Call James Beale at 547-8880.

WASHINGTON LAY ASSN: The Washington Lay Association meets January 22 at the Chevy Chase Library, 5625 Connecticut Avenue, NW at 8 p.m.

ZONING HEARING: The Board of Zoning Adjustment meets on January 13 instead of its normal third Wednesday meeting date. Hearings will be in room 500 of the District Building at 9:30 a.m.

DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE: The Democratic Central Committee meets January 13 instead of its usual date. 8 p.m., 1009 13th Street, NW.

REVISING EXTENDED CARE REGULATIONS: The City Council's Health and Welfare Committee will hold hearings to re-examine and revise regulations covering nursing homes, convalescent homes and personal care homes on January 14, at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. in room 500 of the District Building.

DC ARTS

Drama & Dance

MOTHER COURAGE at the Arena Stage through Jan. 10.

THE RULING CLASS at the Arena Stage's new Kreeger Theater. Previews start Jan. 15 and opens Jan. 20.

TCHAIKOVSKY'S NUTCRACKER BALLET by the Washington Ballet Company at Constitution Hall on Jan. 7.

LA SYLPHIDE by the National Ballet at Lisner Auditorium, GW University on Jan. 8 and 10. Call 387-5544.

DEAR LOVE at the National Theatre on Jan. 9.

DOT at the Theatre Lobby through Jan. 10.

JOHN AND ABIGAIL by the author of the *Miracle Worker* previews at Ford's Theater from Jan. 7-11 and regular performances will be from Jan. 12-Feb. 21. Call 347-6260.

SPREAD EAGLE at the Washington Theater Club through Jan. 10.

HAPPY DAYS by the Folger Theater Group at the Dumbarton United Methodist Church, Thursdays and Sundays through Jan. 24. Call 546-4800.

BOXES, John Bowen's London hit opens at the Washington Theater Club on Jan. 20 after a week of previews.

PERCEPTIONS 3: THE PAUL SNASARDO DANCE COMPANY at Lisner Auditorium, GW University on Jan. 22. Call 381-5407.

DEAR LOVE at the National Theater through Jan. 9.

PINOCCHIO, with Bob Clark's life-sized marionettes at the National Theater from Jan. 12-Jan. 23.

Music

VIENNA CHOIR BOYS at Constitution Hall on Jan. 9.

ANDRES SEGOVIA at Constitution Hall on Jan. 10.

FRED WARING at Constitution Hall, Jan. 16.

FISCHER DIESKAU, baritone, at Constitution Hall on Jan. 17.

HUGO WINTERHALTER, his orchestra and chorus at Constitution Hall on Jan. 23.

MAZOWSZE, the Polish Song and Dance

Company at Constitution Hall on Jan. 30.

JOAN BAEZ at Catholic University gym on Jan. 16. Call 529-6000, ext. 557.

THE NEW YORK WINDWOOD QUINTET at the Library of Congress on Jan. 8.

THE NEW YORK CHAMBER SOLOISTS at the Library of Congress on Jan. 15.

PHYLLIS BRYN-JULSON, soprano at the Library of Congress on Jan. 22.

THE FESTIVAL WINDS at the Library of Congress on Jan. 29.

CHARLIE BYRD at Montgomery Blair High School in Silver Spring on Jan. 10 in a concert for children. Call 588-5328.

Art

AT THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS:

Art and Artists of Maine through April 18. Photographs of Washington D.C. by A. J. Russell through March 31.

Polish folklore and folk arts through February 28.

AT THE CORCORAN:

Vincent Melzac's collection of modern paintings, many by Washington artists through Jan. 17.

AT THE NATIONAL GALLERY:

Masterpieces of American painting through January 10.

AT THE SMITHSONIAN:

"Software" by 16 artists using sophisticated technological devices many of which call for viewer participation, at the Arts and Industries building through Feb. 14.

"Toward Freedom" covers the civil rights movement from 1954 to the present, at the Anacostia Neighborhood Museum, 2405 Nichols Avenue, SE, through March 15.

American Impressionists in a newly opened gallery at the National Collection of Fine Arts.

AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND:

A survey of works of art involving the use of plastic and published in editions by 47 artists from 8 countries through Jan. 23.

DOUG CLIMENSON'S contemporary sculpture in plexiglass and fish line at the Franz Bader through Jan. 23.

YOUNG CONTEMPORARY PRINTMAKERS at the Jane Haslem through January 30.

(Please turn to Page 11)

FYI: Lettuce boycott

JERRY J. BERMAN
& JIM HIGHTOWER

WHAT'S going on? What exactly is this lettuce boycott? The growers have called the boycott illegal and Cesar Chavez has been to jail. Why? Some have said that it's just a jurisdictional dispute between the Teamsters Union and the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee (UFWOC). But, too, it looks like the Dow Chemical Corporation is wrapped up in the whole mess. What's the story?

It is a confusing issue, and the mass media apparently has felt no responsibility to alleviate the mass confusion that shrouds the lettuce boycott. News reports off the big Eastern presses have been few and far between, and in-depth background pieces have been almost non-existent. So, even though the boycott is into its fourth month, there still is a need to set forth some fundamental questions and to offer some answers that can help to clear up some of the issues.

IS THE CONSUMER ASKED TO BOYCOTT ALL LETTUCE?

No. It is a boycott against Western "iceberg" or "head" lettuce, nearly all of which is grown in California and Arizona. Other kinds of lettuce--such as endive, Boston, and romaine--are not being boycotted.

Even some Western iceberg lettuce is free from the boycott--that which is picked by labor under a UFWOC contract. If it is union lettuce in your grocer's vegetable bin, the box or the lettuce wrapper itself will be marked clearly with the black Aztec eagle, which is the official label of the UFWOC, AFL-CIO. Without that eagle label of UFWOC, it simply is not lettuce picked by the farmworker's union.

WHY LETTUCE AND WHY A BOYCOTT?

This past summer, UFWOC's five-year struggle with the multi-million-dollar grape industry came to an end with the signing of UFWOC contracts with the growers in Delano.

In the Salinas Valley, the lettuce growers viewed this development with considerable alarm for they understood that it no longer was a question of whether UFWOC was coming, but when. Having no desire to deal with what they contemptuously termed a "civil rights organization," the lettuce growers hit upon a devious scheme to avoid UFWOC--they would go to another union and arrange for a more acceptable "unionization" of their workers. They turned to the Teamsters Union, working through maverick Teamster locals.

Not only did this sad bit of collusion trespass on the traditional field-hand jurisdiction of UFWOC, and not only were the Teamster contracts very favorable to the growers (Chavez called them "sweetheart contracts"), but the farm workers themselves never were consulted. Under these circumstances, Chavez had no choice but to go to Salinas and take on the lettuce growers.

On August 8, Chavez called a selective strike against those growers who had signed with the Teamsters. Very quickly, the Teamster officials saw that they were being used by the growers, so on August 12 they negotiated a jurisdictional agreement with UFWOC. The growers, however, refused to release the Teamsters from their legally-binding contracts. On August 24, Chavez called a general strike against the Salinas growers. From the day the strike began, union organizers and striking workers were subjected to widespread violence. Beatings were common, and there were shootings. Also, the growers had gone to their local courts and obtained injunctions against UFWOC picketing. Because of these injunctions, and in order to protect the very lives of the strikers, Chavez called off the strike. On September 17, he announced a tactical switch from the local strike to an international lettuce boycott, which continues today.

IS THERE STILL A JURISDICTIONAL DISPUTE BETWEEN UNIONS?

No. Even before Chavez came to Salinas, it was clear that the farmworkers themselves wanted to be represented by UFWOC. The Teamsters previously had made no concerted effort to bring the field-hand workers under their jurisdiction, and the farmworkers had not asked to be organized by Teamsters. The grow-

ers enticed the Teamsters to act, but the Teamsters were able to get only a tiny percentage of farm workers to sign under their agreements with the growers.

The first UFWOC strike in Salinas was widely heeded by the field workers, and that response erased any doubt that the Teamsters could be the union of the field workers. Thus, the Teamsters signed a jurisdictional agreement with UFWOC, accepting the latter's jurisdiction over field workers. Later, in an historic meeting, George Meany of the AFL-CIO and Frank Fitzsimmons of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters met at the national level to ratify the jurisdictional settlement that had been signed at the local level. The Teamsters still have not been released from most of those contracts signed with the growers, yet they pointedly are not servicing those contracts. Thus, despite the harping claims of the growers, there is no lasting jurisdictional dispute between the Teamsters and UFWOC.

WHY WAS CESAR CHAVEZ THROWN IN JAIL?

When UFWOC shifted to a boycott, the growers ran to the courts. Using the Teamsters Union as a foil, the growers pleaded that there was no labor-management conflict here, but merely a jurisdictional dispute between two unions. Portraying themselves as "innocent victims of a labor dispute," the growers called for an injunction against the lettuce boycott. Unhesitatingly and unsurprisingly, Judge Gordon Campbell of the Monterey County Superior Court bought the growers' story and issued the injunction.

UFWOC, considering the injunction illegal, did not obey it. The boycott went on. The lettuce growers continued to feel the economic squeeze, and they demanded action. Judge Campbell moved stage center again and ruled Chavez in contempt of court. On December 4, Chavez was hauled off to jail.

Clearly, Chavez was in contempt of the court's injunction. Just as clearly, it was an injunction worthy only of contempt. This was a political jailing. Hopefully, this kind of crude repression will not stand in the higher courts. Already, the California Supreme Court has agreed to hear UFWOC's appeal and they have ordered Chavez released from jail. Jail or no jail, Chavez has refused to call off the boycott.

WHO IS BUD ANTLE?

He is the grower who obtained the injunction which resulted in Chavez going to jail. He is more. Lester V. "Bud" Antle is the president of Bud Antle, Inc., a massive agri-business complex headquartered in California. The corporation is the second largest shipper of lettuce in the country (7 million cartons in 1969). Antle's corporate enterprise ranges over tens of thousands of acres in California and Arizona, and he has extensive agri-business holdings that include a banana importing company, a farm machinery manufacturing company, and a company that sells packaging materials. Bud Antle will fit no one's stereotype of a simple family farmer.

Nor can Antle be mistaken as a friend of farmworkers. Antle loudly and frequently proclaims himself as the man who, in 1961, signed the first union contract to cover farm workers. It was a Teamster contract, and what it actually covered were lettuce wrappers. It did not touch the 90 percent of his nearly 2000 farm workers who are in the fields--the pickers, thinners, hoers, and others who are UFWOC's natural constituency. Since 1961, Antle's union record has deteriorated. He sent his workers into the melon fields as scabs against a UFWOC melon strike in 1968. He actively supported the grape growers against UFWOC in that long battle. Then, last summer, Antle was one of the growers to collude with the Teamsters in that deceptive effort to avoid the coming of UFWOC.

WHERE DOES DOW CHEMICAL COME INTO THE PICTURE?

Dow Chemical, intent on expanding its portfolio of controversial investments and operations, has gone into agribusiness. Recently, it was learned that Dow has a substantial interest in Bud Antle, Inc. For some time, Dow has sold pesticides and other supplies to Antle, but their relationship thickened in 1969, when Dow purchased 17,000 acres of Antle's land at a cost of \$5 million. Through a bit of corporate razzle-dazzle, Antle does the farming, but ownership rests with the Dow Chemical Financial Company, Dow's financing subsidiary.

In addition, Dow holds at least 15 percent

of Antle's Inc.'s stock, and the president of Dow's Financial Company sits on Antle's five-man board of directors. This kind of involvement suggests more than a simple financial deal. What we have here is a major, national corporation holding a great many strings in an agricultural enterprise that is using every means to hold off legitimate farmworker unionization. If Dow has the influence to make a difference in the way farmworkers are going to be treated in Salinas, it has chosen instead to devote its energy to becoming an Antle apologist and to absolve itself of any responsibility for the Antle-UFWOC face-off.

IS THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INVOLVED AGAIN?

It looks like it. The military has purchased lettuce from Bud Antle, Inc. for some time. Until the boycott against Antle, DoD purchased less than 10 percent of their lettuce from that source. Now that UFWOC's boycott activity is cutting into Antle's civilian markets, his military sales suddenly have boomed. Available figures from the last quarter indicate that DoD purchased 30 percent of its lettuce from Antle. Furthermore, DoD paid Antle a higher price per pound than it used to. Interestingly enough, InterHarvest--another shipper of lettuce, but one which has a contract with UFWOC--has experienced a withering away of its military sales.

DoD spokesmen say that their policy in these labor disputes is "to remain completely neutral." This was their unshakable position during the grape boycott, too, when DoD purchases of grapes for Vietnam just happened to soar by 350 percent in one year.

HOW SUCCESSFUL IS THE BOYCOTT?

Partly. Even without the complicating factors of the Teamster involvement, the Dow influence, the DoD purchases, and the pervasive power of the lettuce growers, a boycott of lettuce presents its own special difficulties. Lettuce, unlike grapes, is a staple of the consumer. Giving up a luxury item like grapes to help end farmworker exploitation is one thing. To give up lettuce for "La Causa" may be another thing. The consumer is challenged here to demonstrate a little higher degree of commitment.

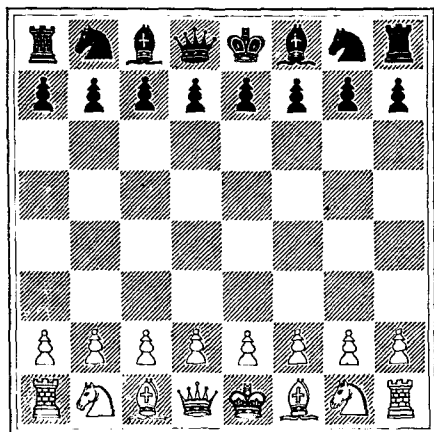
But the Union is hopeful, for many supporters have shown this commitment. There is boycott activity in more than a hundred US cities, including the District of Columbia, and there is a full-time boycott staff at work in about 25 primary-target cities. The consumer boycott threat also has yielded success: about 25 percent of the iceberg lettuce now on the market is harvested by UFWOC under contracts signed by California lettuce growers, including such giants as InterHarvest (a subsidiary of United Fruit), Fresh Pict (a subsidiary of Purex), and D'Arrigo (an independent grower). This gives UFWOC some corner of the market, and it gives the consumer a choice. The more the consumer turns to this UFWOC lettuce (or to non-boycotted substitutes), the more the growers will feel compelled to sign with UFWOC and the less the consumer sacrifice will have to be.

However, if the consumer fails to shop UFWOC, the growers will be able to survive the boycott and perhaps crush the Union completely. Already, they are mounting a counter-offensive. A Free Marketing Council has been formed by the growers to fight the boycott. Well-financed, the Council has dredged up the tired euphamistic slogan "freedom of choice," and they have launched a national advertising and publicity blitz to confuse the public and to stop UFWOC. If UFWOC is to prevail, the shopping public must make a special effort to see through these slick techniques.

Of course, the growers will not rely on a simple and open public relations campaign in their effort to beat UFWOC. They will pull all of the strings that they can. The Free Marketing Council, for example, has organized "truth squads" to have quiet visits in the East with influential buyers (including government procurement officials) and to organize sessions with newspaper editors and writers. The boycott is a very serious affair. It is an understatement to say that the growers can hold their own in this kind of economic and political battle. There is no doubt that UFWOC needs public support. A UFWOC victory ultimately rests on the commitment that the consumer has to farmworker justice.

THE GAZETTE GUIDE

MARTIN LUTHER KING: Civil rights proponents will march to the Capitol on January 15 to petition Congress to declare King's birthday a legal holiday. It will follow an 11:30 a.m. memorial service at Bible Way Church, 1130 New Jersey, NW at which the Reverend Abernathy will speak. Mrs. King will lead the march. Also the city has agreed to give District employees January 15 off and supports proposals to make January 15 a legal holiday.



CHESS TOURNAMENT: Rounds of the Grandmaster Kavalek Chess Tournament will be played this winter at the Guy Mason Recreation Center, 3600 Calvert, NW, and are open to U.S. Chess Federation members 18 years or older. Registration is \$3.00 before January 13th and \$6.00 after. For information call 333-2412, or 629-2525 after 5 p.m.

Hard Times cont'd

THE MOST INTERESTING aspect of the House Internal Security Committee's investigation of campus speakers (distributed to members of Congress and the press despite federal court orders), is the appendix, listing names of the prestigious universities which cooperated in providing the committee with information. They include Harvard, Yale, Johns Hopkins, Stanford, Universities of Michigan, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Columbia. The University of California at Berkeley cooperated with the committee, but UCLA did not. Of requests for information sent out to 179 colleges and universities, 138 replied. According to the committee, funds for most of the speakers didn't come from the university accounts, but from student monies. This makes the decision by these universities to cooperate all the more presumptuous and hypocritical. Harvard's Puscy is forever whining about how he dared to stand up to McCarthy. He gave in meekly enough to Ichord... The committee report says there have been 307 attacks on ROTC buildings during the past two years, causing a total damage of \$1.4 million.

IN AN ACT OF GRACE Nixon spared Warner Lambert from antitrust prosecution. It was Elmer Bobst, the drug company's retired chairman who rescued Nixon from the back room in 1962. The defeated politician was sitting around in a sulk, drinking bourbon and eating cheese. But Bobst cheered up Nixon, and got him a job at Mudge, Stern.

Art cont'd

JAMES HAVARD'S very modern paintings at the Henri through Jan. 30.

ORIGINAL PRINTS BY EUROPEAN MASTERS at the IFA through January 16, and original prints by American masters from Jan. 19 through Feb. 3.

CAROL SOCKWELL at the Jefferson Place, January 6-23. Recent paintings by David Moy from Jan. 27-Feb. 13.

GRAPHICS, featuring Anuszkiewicz, Baskin, Cuevas, Levine, Hartigan and others at Mickelson's Jan. 11-Feb. 3.

THOMAS WOOLDRIDGE AND CHARLES STOKES, two young area men, at the Emerson through Jan. 30.

VOL. 11 Nr. 4 of the Gazette contained a guide to neighborhood, citywide and national action groups, along with a list of regular public hearings and meetings, local media, national alternative media, local arts organizations and numbers to call if you have problems or complaints. Copies of the Guide can be obtained by sending 25¢ to the DC Gazette, 109 8th St. NE, DC 20002.

The Gazette shall regularly publish corrections and additions to the Guide. We suggest that you clip these lists and attach them to your copy of the Guide so you can maintain a current directory of important addresses and phone numbers.

CORRECTIONS

Page 9: The second telephone number of the City Council should be 629-3806.

ADDITIONS

CITYWIDE ACTION ORGANIZATIONS

Black Action

BLACK UNITED FRONT, P.O. Box 3374, DC 20010, 723-2008. Meets 1st Weds. at 11th & H NE. Meeting info: 544-1826.

CENTER FOR BLACK EDUCATION, 667-2042. (Classes in communications, health, education, politics, math and trade skills.)

BLACKMAN'S DEVELOPMENT CENTER, 6406 Georgia Ave. NW. 726-9852. Meets Weds. at 7 p.m. for meeting and movie on black liberation struggle. (Also: see Health)

Religious Action

WASHINGTON LAY ASSN., 1734 P NW, 265-6185. ("Provides an archdiocesan forum for Catholics translating into concrete terms Christian responsibilities defined by Vatican II")

BLACK LAY CAUCUS, P.O. Box 29012, Brookland Station, DC 20017. (Black control in the black Catholic community, getting church funds for black development, elimination of church paternalism towards blacks)

Housing and Planning

HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES COUNCIL, 711 14th St. NW, Suite 805, DC 20005. 638-5477. (Works to implement fair housing laws, promotes additional low-income housing for blacks and whites in the metro area.)

NEIGHBORS INC., 6400 Georgia Ave. NW. 726-3454 (Also see Ward Four under Community Organizations)

SOUTHEAST NEIGHBORS, 2557 36th SE, 632-5704.

Peace Action

WASHINGTON PEACE CENTER, 2111 Florida Ave. NW, 234-2000. (Peace education, films, lectures, literature, draft counselling)

THE ARTS

Art

ANTIQUITIES FAIR, 8227 Woodmont Ave., Bethesda, Md. 652-0500.

LOCAL MEDIA

Printing

INSURGENT PRINTING AND PUBLICATIONS. 882-5229, 726-7405, 935-5281. ("We will do printing for any activist organization at less than 1/2 commercial cost. Layout facilities. Overnight emergency printing.")

Black Press

THIRD WORLD, 1320 Vermont Ave. NW, DC 20005

Alternative Media

WOODWIND, 1318 35th St. NW. Apt. #2. DC 20007. 965-9650. (Local arts)

WASHINGTON VIDEO GROUP, 722 5th St. SE, 667-2130.

NATIONAL ACTION ORGANIZATIONS

Peace

AMERICAN DESERTERS COMMITTEE, Kungsgatan 66B, Stockholm, Sweden.

Native People

ALCATRAZ INDIANS, c/o Alcatraz Receiving Dept., Pier 40, Embarcadero, San Francisco, Calif.

Research

RADICAL EDUCATION PROJECT, Box 561-A, Detroit, Mich. 48232. (Broad range of radical literature. Free list available)

NATIONAL ALTERNATIVE MEDIA

Radical Professional Media

TWO, THREE, MANY... Quarterly of the Committee of Returned Volunteers, 840 Oakdale, Chicago, Ill. 60657. (Deals with Third World issues) \$2/four issues, \$5 to institutions.)

Chicano Media

EL SOL, Box 916, Moorhead, Minn. 56560. Quarterly of poems, short stories, essays, short plays, art and photos by Mexican Americans. \$1.35/issue; \$5/yr.

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS

Ward Two

FIDES HOUSE, 1554 8th St. NW, 265-4718 (Credit Union, photo workshop, social services)

Additions and corrections

DC GAZETTE
109 8th St. NE
Washington DC 20002

Please (add) (change) our listing in the Gazette Guide to Action Organizations:

Category.....

Name of organization.....

Address.....

Regular Meeting Date.....

Regular Meeting Place.....

Telephone.....

Brief statement of purpose.....

.....

.....

.....

Changes and additions may be phoned
Call 543-5850

ART

The Smith-Mason Gallery

ONLY a handful of black artists in this town of a half million blacks get exhibited in DC's 30 odd white-owned and operated quality art galleries. The rest have no recourse but to exhibit in church basements and storefronts, neither of which attract influential patrons or paying customers.

Aware of this situation, the James Masons opened the Smith-Mason Gallery, 1207 Rhode Island Ave. NW, in 1967. It was the first, and remains the only, gallery in town which is owned and run by blacks. Mrs. Mason, who has taught art in the D. C. public school system for many years, makes it plain, however, that although the gallery wants to encourage and exhibit black artists its main concern is with people, and that each painting must stand on its own merits. The Masons are highly articulate, informed people who believe the feelings blacks are experiencing and acting on don't herald a new phenomenon, but are a more visible and vocal continuation of such movements as the New Masses of the 1930's, which must be listened to and understood.

Most of the time while showing me through the three-storied gallery, Mrs. Mason had her arm comfortably curved around my shoulder or waist, delighted with the thought that she didn't have to stretch to reach me. Like other short people she just wasn't accustomed to looking straight ahead and finding a face, instead of a chest or navel, in her field of vision. Within Mrs. Mason's frail-looking frame there resides a hefty enthusiastic vitality and optimism tempered by a discriminating no-nonsense intelligence.

Mrs. Mason lit up and looked as though she'd like to eat up some of the paintings she showed me -- some are lightly seasoned and almost bland, others hot, peppery and harder on the gut. Among the paintings on the first two floors of the gallery are those of Delilah Pierce, a teacher in the D. C. school system, who paints quiet, cool seascapes of Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. Bethea Owen's paintings of the Indians and land of the southwest, done in swirling hot colors, are more forceful, but never garrish and often quite gentle. Downright fiery are the jungle paintings of Mungolo Menewe, a Congolese who designed the Congo's pavilion for Expo '67 in Montreal and for this year's extravaganza in Japan. Also represented on the first and



second floors of the Smith-Mason are abstract acrylics by Chuck Young, director of Federal City College's art department, and realistic watercolors by William Walter, a D. C. school teacher.

Howard University's James Lescene Wells' graphic works hang in the basement gallery. Wells comes from a deeply religious family so it is no surprise that most of Wells' works depict scenes from the Bible. It's the non-Biblical scenes that nibble at one's curiosity though; they're all scenes from the circus.

The third floor of the gallery is devoted to African artists, and the fourth to art classes for talented youngsters who are recommended by teachers and, in some instances, by the Juvenile Court. The Masons are adamant about the value of teaching basic academic art skills,

such as drawing and design, and permit neither gimmickry or what they call "splash parties." They take their students to other galleries to acquaint them with a range of techniques and modes of expression and exhibit their pupil's work at the Smith-Mason. Feeling that over-inflating young egos can be disastrous, they do not permit sales of students' work.

Because most of the youngsters have scholarships, which do not cover costly art materials, the art classes cost the Masons money, rather than bringing it in. The gallery is less in the red than it used to be. To continue giving those who wouldn't otherwise have the opportunity to study and exhibit, and for your own sake, visit the gallery, buy what grabs you, and remember, no one has ever refused an anonymous contribution.

DRAMA

JEAN LEWTON

Deja Revu

SOMEBODY must be drinking before the show, because a Fifth of Spread Eagle was down to a pint. I doubt if even that would have remained if it hadn't been for the music and the ability of the company to look as though they were enjoying themselves.

The Washington Theater Club revue is in its fourth year, and if the material presented this time is an indication of the talents of Washington satirists, hopefully the Eagle will have spread its last. The trouble with a revue these days is that there's a fast-moving, sometimes incisive, revue on television every Monday night. In order to be successful, a theater version must be faster, more satirical and locally topical to soar above "Laugh-In." Unfortunately, Spread Eagle flounders mirthlessly from skit number one.

There is nothing worse than a slow-moving revue, except a non-funny revue. Since the cast did not have to change costumes or sets, the short patter and instant punch-lines were omitted so that each number could last interminably before being replaced by an even more interminable skit. The "Aesop in Washington" skit was a series of over-long fables with a modern moral guaranteed to make you laugh. If I'd been given the fables for Christmas, I'd have returned them.

A little note at the beginning of the program states, "If a topical revue is going to stay topi-

cal, it's going to change. This is the line-up at printing time." The message was a waste of printer's ink since the most up-to-date skit in the show spoofed hard hats. Other supposedly current events which over-taxed the writers' creativity were blacks in television advertizing, integrating schools in the south and the intransigency of middle America. Deja vu can bore.

Yet, there was that pint. Although the audience wasn't bubbling over with Christmas cheer, it was enough to put a mellow glow on the evening. The musical director, Bob Vigoda seemed to be enjoying himself thoroughly as he played his piano on stage. And well he should; for it was his music that literally made the show. Comfort Me with Apples by Mr. Vigoda was a beautiful, non-sacchrine song deserving of a recording. The opening song, A Fifth of Spread Eagle was catchy enough to be remembered and his ability to change styles and moods helped pace the dragging skits.

The company's exuberance overcame a great deal of the bad material, and they could all sing and dance so that the musical numbers became the most delightful portion of the revue. The best number in the show was "That Nixon Feeling" sung by Delores St. Amand--a fast-moving song which got slower and slower and slower until Miss St. Amand fell asleep, evoking the only true laughs in the entire show. A brilliantly written take-off on Leonard Bern-

stein's music didn't work. Maybe it was too esoteric, because it was well-performed. My only regret with the casting was that the lusty Mickey Hartnett didn't get to belt out a solo.

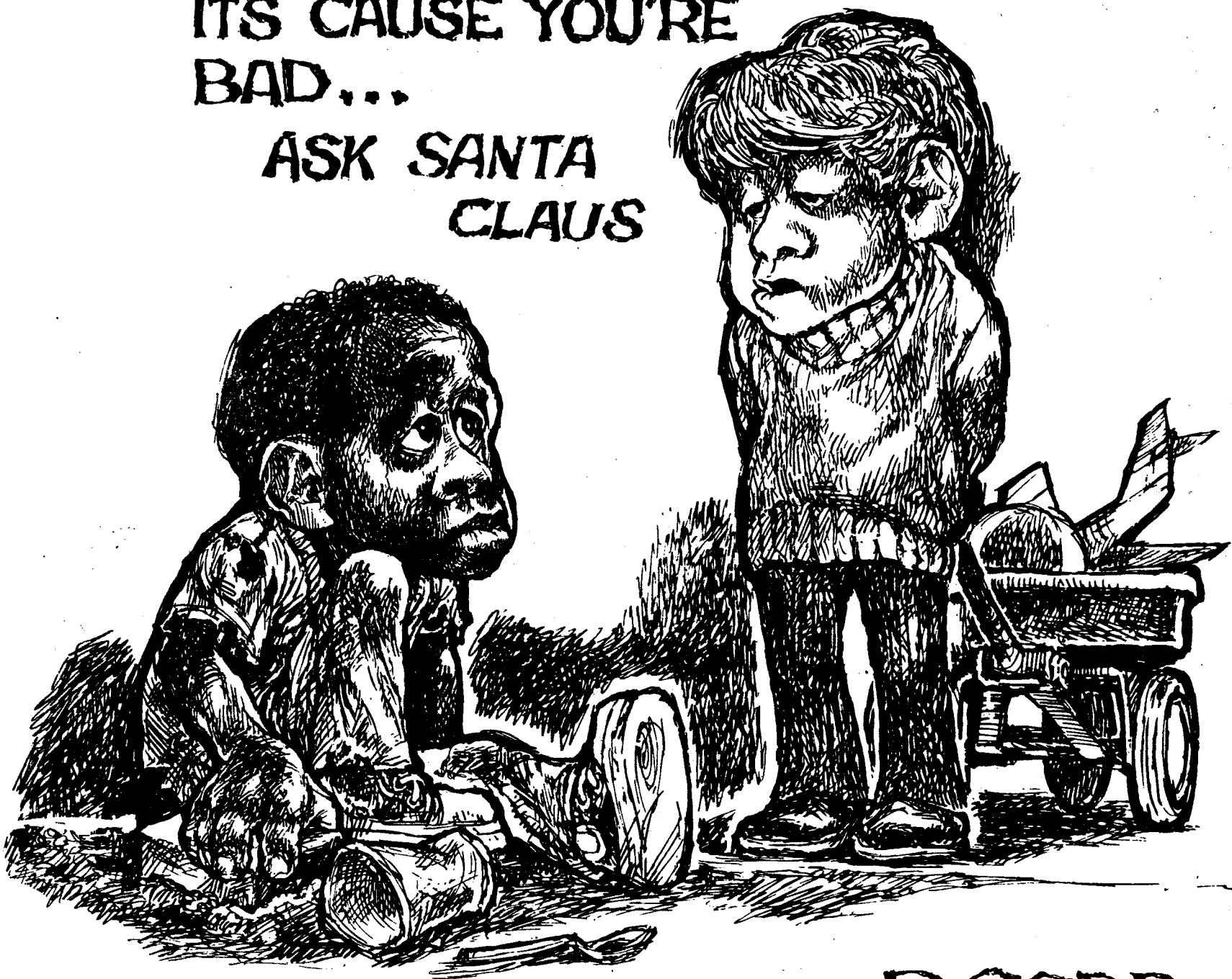


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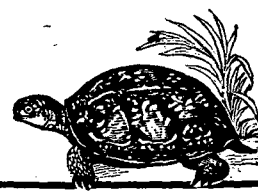
IF YA GOT NOTHIN'
IT'S CAUSE YOU'RE
BAD...

ASK SANTA
CLAUS



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BEHOLD THE TURTLE



It only moves when it sticks its neck out.

SOME PEOPLE THINK THAT THE WAY TO GET AHEAD IS TO STAY INSIDE THEIR SHELL.

JULIUS HOBSON IS NOT ONE OF THOSE PEOPLE.

FOR MORE THAN TEN YEARS, HE'S BEEN STICKING HIS NECK OUT FOR THE PEOPLE OF THE DISTRICT. . . . WITH RESULTS!

1957: Co-authored Economic Discrimination in DC Public Schools.

1961: Instituted jobs-for-blacks campaign that resulted in the employment of more than 4,000 in over 50 stores.

1962: Instituted campaign against racial discrimination in DC Transit. Black clerks and drivers hired as a result.

1965: Seized school board room during meeting to protest systematic destruction of black school children; tried, convicted, fined. Case aroused community interest in public school problems.

1966: Filed landmark suit, Hobson V. Hansen

1967: Suit resulted in Wright decision outlawing track system, teacher segregation, differential distribution of books and supplies. School Board decision to enforce decree resulted in resignation of Superintendent Carl Hansen.

1968: First public official elected in the District in this century, as he gets more votes than any other candidate in the first School Board election. All other candidates forced into run-offs.

1969: Co-authored Black Pride. Grade Teacher magazine called it "one of the four best junior books published in 1969."

1970: Instrumental in forming the DC Statehood Party, a new organization dedicated to fighting for full suffrage for the District via statehood. Initiated suit against inequities in the DC election law.

JULIUS HOBSON HAS WORKED LONGER, HARDER AND MORE EFFECTIVELY THAN ANY OTHER CANDIDATE IN THE RACE FOR NON-VOTING DELEGATE.

FOR MORE THAN A DECADE JULIUS HOBSON HAS STUCK OUT HIS NECK FOR YOU!

HE'S THE ONE MAN WHO CAN GO TO CAPITOL HILL AND MAKE A DIFFERENCE!

SUPPORT THE DC STATEHOOD PARTY AND JULIUS HOBSON IN THE MARCH GENERAL ELECTION.

TO: DC Statehood Party
1017 K St. NW
Washington DC

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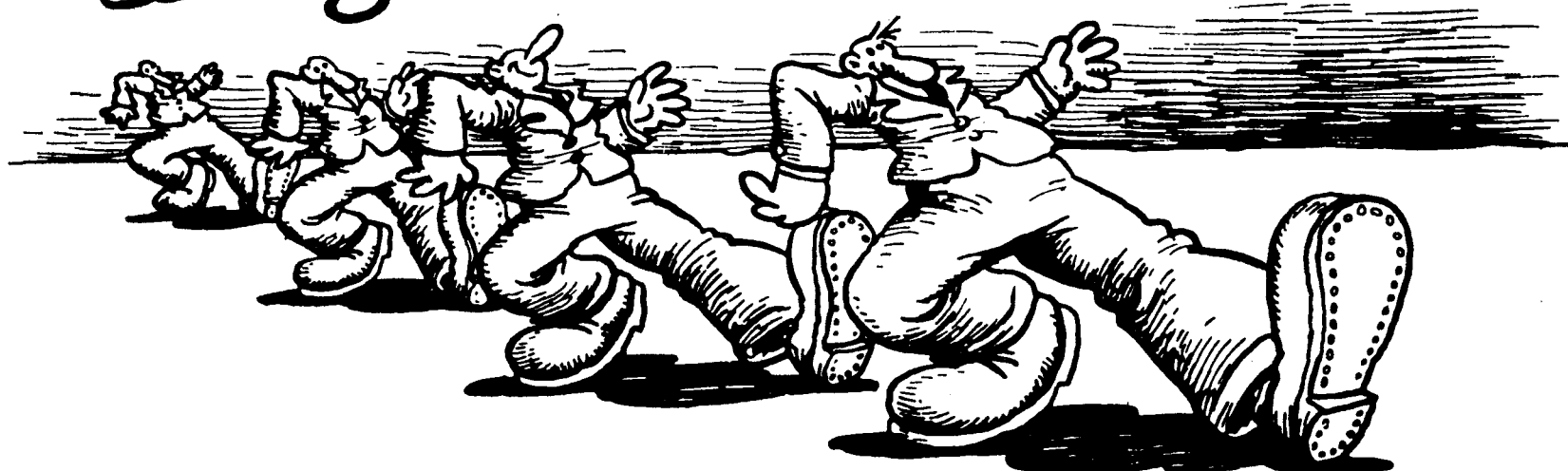
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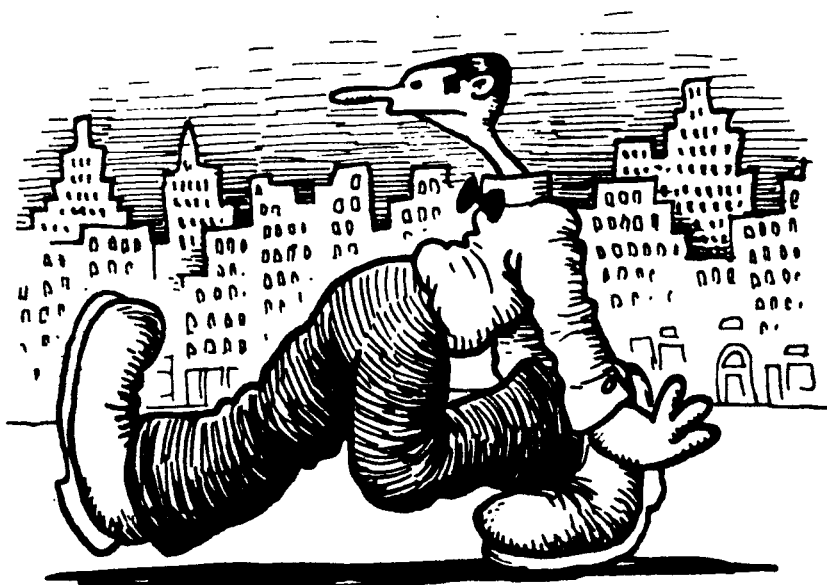
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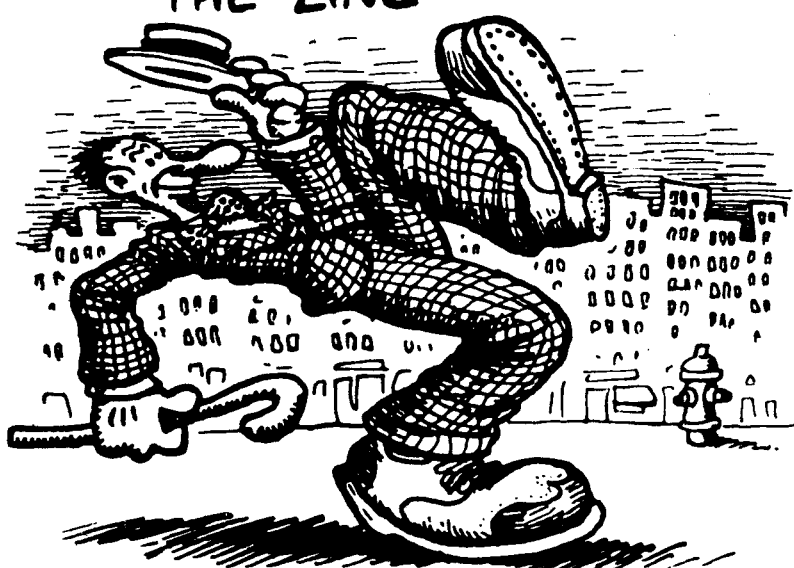
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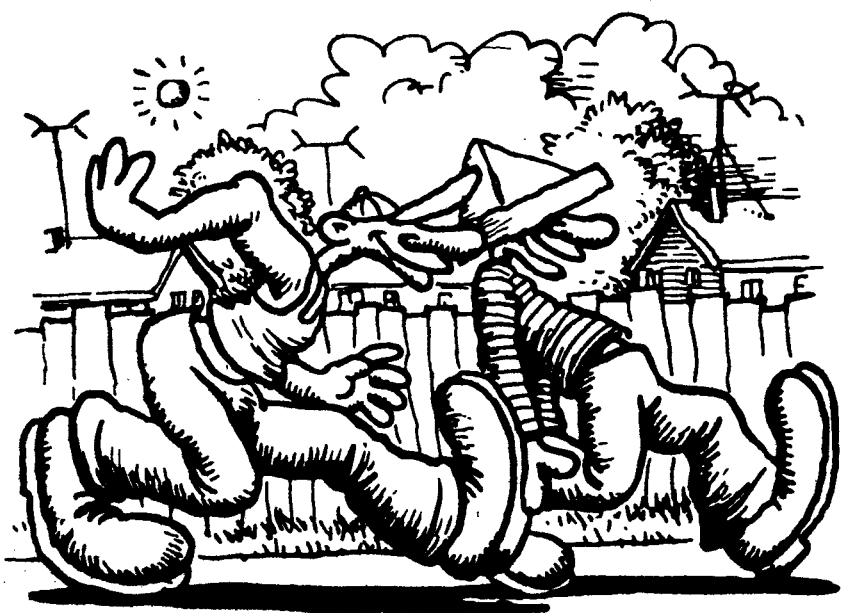
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